July 10, 1752. THE Numb. 80.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Idem velle et idem nolle ea demum firma Amicitia eſt.

SALUST.

WHEN *Socrates* was building himſelf a Houſe at *Athens*, being aſked by one that obſerved the Littleneſs of the Deſign, Why a Man ſo eminent would not have an Abode more ſuitable to his Dignity? he replied, that he ſhould think himſelf ſufficiently accommodated, if he could ſee that little Habitation filled with real Friends. Such was the Opinion of this great Maſter of human Life, concerning the Infrequency of an Union of Minds, which might deſerve the Name of Friendſhip, that among the Multitudes, whom Vanity or Curioſity, Civility or Veneration, crouded about him, he did not expect, that a very ſpacious Appartment would be neceſſary to contain all that would regard him with ſincere Kindneſs, or adhere to him with ſteady Fidelity.

So many Qualities are indeed requiſite to make Friendſhip poſſible, and ſo many Accidents muſt concur to its Riſe and its Continuance, that no Wonder can be excited by obſerving, that the greateſt Part of Mankind content themſelves without it, and ſupply its Place as they can, with Intereſt and Dependance.

Multitudes are unqualified for a conſtant and warm Reciprocation of Benevolence, as they are incapacitated for any other elevated Excellence by a perpetual Attention to their own Intereſt, and an unreſiſting Subjection to their own Paſſions, an Inability ſuperinduced by long Habits of denying any Deſire, or repreſſing, by ſuperior Motives, the Importunities of any immediate Gratification, and an inveterate Selfiſhneſs which imagines all Advantages diminiſhed in Proportion as they are communicated.

But not only this hateful and confirmed Corruption, but many Varieties of Diſpoſition, not inconſiſtent with common Degrees of Virtue, may exclude Friendſhip from the Heart. Some ardent enough in their Benevolence, and defective neither in Activity of Officiouſneſs, nor Diffuſion of Liberality, are mutable and uncertain, ſoon attracted by new Objects, diſguſted without Offence, and alienated without Enmity. Others are ſoft and flexible, eaſily influenced by Reports or Whiſpers, ready to catch the Alarm from every dubious Circumſtance, and to liſten to every Suſpicion which Envy and Flattery ſhall ſuggeſt; to follow the Opinion of every confident Adviſer, and move by the Impulſe of the laſt Breath. Some are impatient of Contradiction, more willing to go wrong by their own Judgment, than to be indebted for a better or ſafer Way to the Sagacity of another; inclined to conſider Counſel as Inſult, and Enquiry as Suſpicion, and to confer their Regard on no other Term than unreſerved Submiſſion and implicit Compliance. Some are dark and involved, equally careful to conceal good and bad Purpoſes, and pleaſed with producing Effects by inviſible Means, and ſhewing their Deſign only in its Execution. Others are univerſally communicative, alike open to every Eye, and equally proſuſe of their own Secrets and thoſe of others, without the neceſſary Vigilance of Caution, or the honeſt Arts of prudent Integrity, ready to accuſe without Malice, and betray without Treachery. Any of theſe may be uſeful to the Community, and paſs thro' the World with the Reputation of good Purpoſes and uncorrupted Morals, but they are unfit for cloſe and tender Intimacies. He cannot properly be choſen for a Friend, whoſe Kindneſs is exhaled by its own Warmth, or frozen by the firſt Blaſt of Slander; he cannot be a uſeful Counſellor, who will hear no Opinion but his own; he will not much invite Confidence whoſe principal Maxim is to ſuſpect; nor can the Candour and Frankneſs of that Man be much eſteemed, who ſpreads his Arms to human Kind, and makes every Man, without Diſtinction, a Denizen of his Boſom.

That Friendſhip may be at once fond and laſting, there muſt not only be equal Virtue on each Part, but Virtue of the ſame Kind; not only the ſame End muſt be propoſed, but the ſame Means muſt be approved by both. We are often, by ſuperficial Accompliſhments and accidental Endearments, induced to love thoſe whom we cannot eſteem; we are ſometimes, by great Abilities and inconteſtable Evidences of Virtue, compelled to eſteem thoſe whom we cannot love. But Friendſhip compounded of Eſteem and Love, derives from one its Tenderneſs, and its Permanence from the other; and therefore requires, that its Candidates ſhould not only gain the Judgment, but that they ſhould win the Affections; that they ſhould not only be firm in the Day of Diſtreſs, but gay in the Hour of Jollity; not only uſeful in Exigences, but pleaſing in familiar Life; that their Preſence ſhould give Chearfulneſs as well as Courage, and diſpel alike the Gloom of Fear and Melancholy.

To this mutual Complacency is generally requiſite an Uniformity, at leaſt, of thoſe principal and conſpicuous Opinions, which diſcriminate Parties in Government, and Sects in Religion, and which every Day operate more or leſs on the common Buſineſs of Life. For though great Kindneſs has, perhaps, been ſometimes known to continue between Men eminent in contrary Factions; yet ſuch Friends are to be ſhewn rather as Prodigies than Examples, and it is no more proper to regulate our Conduct by ſuch Inſtances, than to leap a Precipice, becauſe ſome have fallen from it and eſcaped with Life.

It cannot but be extremely difficult to preſerve private Kindneſs in the Midſt of publick Oppoſition, which will neceſſarily involve a thouſand Incidents, extending their Influence to Converſation and Privacy. Men engaged by moral or religious Motives, in contrary Parties, will generally look with different Eyes upon every Man, and decide almoſt every Queſtion upon different Principles. To comply is to betray our Cauſe, and to continue Friendſhip by ceaſing to deſerve it; to be ſilent is to loſe the Happineſs and Dignity of Independance, to live in perpetual Conſtraint, and to deſert, if not to betray: And who ſhall determine which of two Friends ſhall yield, where neither believes himſelf miſtaken, and both confeſs the Importance of the Queſtion? What then remains but Oppoſition and Debate? And from them what can be expected but Acrimony and Vehemence, the Inſolence of Triumph, the Vexation of Defeat, and, in Time, a Wearineſs of Conteſt and an Extinction of Benevolence? Exchange of Endearments and Intercourſe of Civility may continue, indeed, as Boughs may for a while be verdant, when the Root is wounded; but the Poiſon of Diſcord is infuſed; and tho' the Countenance may preſerve its Smile, the Heart is hardening and contracting.

That Man will not be long agreeable, whom we ſee only in Times of Seriouſneſs and Severity; and therefore to maintain the Softneſs and Serenity of Benevolence, it is neceſſary that Friends partake each others Pleaſures as well as Cares, and be led to the ſame Diverſions by Similitude of Taſte. This is, however, not to be conſidered as equally indiſpenſible with Conformity of Principles, becauſe any Man may honeſtly, according to the Precepts of Horace, reſign his own Gratifications to the Humour of another, and Friendſhip may well deſerve the Sacrifice of Pleaſure, tho' not of Conſcience.

It was once ingeniouſly confeſſed to me, by a Painter, that no Profeſſor of his Art ever loved another. This Declaration is ſo far juſtified by the Knowledge of Life, as to damp the Hopes of warm and conſtant Friendſhip, between Men whom their Studies have made Competitors; and whom every Favourer and every Cenſurer are hourly inciting againſt each other. The utmoſt Expectation that Experience can warrant, is, that they ſhould forbear open Hoſtilities and ſecret Machinations, and when the whole Fraternity is attacked, be able to unite againſt a common Foe, unleſs there ſhall be found ſome,

Quos Æ uus amavit
Jupiter, atque ardens evexit ad Æthera virtus,

who are deſirous of being diſtinguiſhed from lower Beings, and can preſerve the ſacred Flame of Friendſhip from the Guſts of Pride, and the Rubbiſh of Intereſt.

Friendſhip is ſeldom laſting but between Equals, or where the Superiority on one Side is reduced by ſome equivalent Advantage on the other. Benefits which cannot be repaid, and Obligations which cannot be diſcharged, are not always found to encreaſe Affection; they excite Gratitude indeed, and heighten Veneration, but commonly take away that eaſy Freedom, and Familiarity of Intercourſe, without which, though there may be Fidelity, and Zeal, and Admiration, there cannot be Friendſhip. Thus imperfect are all earthly Bleſſings; the great Effect of Friendſhip is Beneficence, yet by the firſt Act of uncommon Kindneſs it is endangered, like Plants that bear their Fruit and die. Yet this Conſideration ought not to reſtrain Bounty, or repreſs Compaſſion; for Duty is to be preferred before Convenience, and he that loſes Part of the Pleaſures of Friendſhip, by his Generoſity, gains in its Place the Gratulation of his Conſcience

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TURIN, March 20.

A SINGULAR Affair happened here a few Days ago, the Circumſtances of which are as follow! A Soldier of the Regiment of Savoy, who had deſerted about four Years ago, ſince travell'd up and down the Country, and carried on the Buſineſs of a Pedlar, in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that he ſent his Wife, whom he left behind him, Money enough from Time to Time to maintain herſelf decently. He frequently wrote to her, and ſhe to him, and in her Letters always expreſſed the greateſt Deſire to ſee him; upon which he diſguiſed himſelf ſo as not to be diſcovered, and came to viſit his Wife, who received him, at leaſt in Appearance, with all imaginable Demonſtrations of Joy; but he had not been with her three Days before ſhe went to his Officers, and offered to apprehend a Deſerter belonging to their Company if they would give her three Sequins, which they promiſed her, and ſhe accordingly diſcovered him. The Officers, after they had apprehended him, finding it was his Wife who had behaved ſo treacherouſly to him, reported the Affair to the King, who, in Deteſtation of her Ingratitude, has ordered her to be publickly whipped three Days ſucceſſively, and afterwards to be baniſhed the Country for ever.

Berlin, April 22. We hear from Carinthia, that they have found in the Mountains of that Baimywick an Oak wholly petrified; upon which his Majeſty has ordered the Tree to be drawn out whole, if poſſible. The Trunk and the Root are already dug up, and they are actually labouring to draw out the Branches.

Paris, A-la-Main. April 24. Laſt Saturday we received here the News, that the Inhabitants of the City of Rouen, to the Number of 20,000 Men, had revolted, and forcibly entered into the Convent of Cordeliers in the City, and into the Corn Magazines of two private People, which they plundered. Their Revolt is attributed to an Order of the Court, not to ſell Merchandize and Cotton Stuff any where but in Warehouſes, and to the Prohibition of carrying them from Houſe to Houſe; the Workmen finding it to turn more to their Account to hawk them about, would hearken to no Reaſon upon this Subject, but revolted. Upon the firſt Notice of this Inſurrection, M. de Pontcarre, Premier Preſident of the Parliament of Rouen, and M. de la Bourdonnaye, Intendant of the Province, who were here, ſet out immediately for Rouen. The Court has likewiſe ſent two Regiments thither to re-eſtabliſh good Order, and we have juſt received Advice that every thing was now reſtored to perfect Tranquillity.

Notwithſtanding the Parliament has, by Arret, forbidden the Clergy to refuſe the Sacraments to any Body, the Curate of St. Andrew des Arts has tranſgreſſed that Order. The Siſter of the Sieur la Haye being at the Point of Death, her Brother went to the Church of St. Andrew, and addreſſed himſelf to the Vicar to have the Sacraments adminiſtered to his Siſter. The Vicar ſent him to the Curate, who made ſome Difficulty, as he did not produce a Certificate of Confeſſion; whereupon the Sieur la Haye made Complaint to the King's Attorney, who went to the Curate, and made him acquainted with the Order of the Parliament, to which he immediately conformed.

Paris A-la-Main, April 28. The King having been informed that the Archbiſhop of Paris held at his Palace frequent Aſſemblies, ordered M. d'Argenſon, Miniſter of War to put a Stop to them; that Miniſter, after having executed the King's Orders, and receiving Intelligence that the Archbiſhop had prepared a Mandate, which was in the Preſs, and would appear in a few Days, immediately went to the Printer's, and cauſed the Forms to be broken; and having heard that ſix Copies were diſtributed, he cauſed the Houſes of the Perſons who had them to be ſearched, and found five.

LONDON,

March 16. They write from Rome, that the Inhabitants of Sobiaco, moſt of whom are Shepherds, having had a Law Suit, with the Benedictins of that Place, about a Mountain where they uſed to feed Sheep, and which thoſe Monks wanted to expel them from, alledging that the Mountain belonged to their Abbey, the Cauſe was heard before the Tribunal of the Rota, and Judgment given in Favour of the Benedictins; which Sentence to exaſperated the Inhabitants of Sobiaco, who thought the Partiality in Favour of the Churchmen was too glaring, that they reſolved to do themſelves Juſtice; and accordingly they ran to Arms, ſtorm'd the Abbey, and drove out the Prior with all his Monks: A Party of the Sbirri that had been poſted as a Guard about the Convent, were all routed, and one of them was kill'd on the Spot: Then the Shepherds releas'd ſome of their Comrades that were detained Priſoners in the Convent. But they are like to ſmart for this Exploit againſt Holy Men; for no ſooner did the News of it reach Rome, than the Pope ordered the Commiſſary Biglia to march to Sobiaco with a Detachment of Cuiraſſiers and Foot Soldiers, and fifty Sbirri; who firſt put the routed Monks in Poſſeſſion of their Houſes, and then marched in Queſt of the riotous Shepherds.

March 28. Thurſday Night came on at the Cockpit, Whitehall, before the Lords of Appeal for Prizes, the final Determination of the Cauſe which has been ſo long depending, wherein the poor Laſcars are concern'd, when their Lordſhips were pleas'd to condemn the Ship and Cargo of the Sancta Catharina as a good and lawful Prize, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Medway: By this moſt juſt and lawful Condemnation, theſe poor unhappy Fellows that have been begging ſo long about the Streets of this Metropolis, will (in caſe they are ſhortly paid what is now given them) be able to pay their Debts, and return to their own Country with Chearfulneſs. (Theſe Laſcars are Natives of the Eaſt-Indies brought over by Lord Anſon.)

A few Days ſince a melancholy Affair happened at a Place called Long Pariſh, near Andover, in the County of Hants. A Gentleman riding by a lonely Houſe, between ſeven and eight in the Evening, imagined he heard the Cry of Murder; at which being very much alarm'd he rode on to the next Village, and put up at a public Houſe, where the

the unhappy Owner of the above House was then sitting: Upon Information of what the Gentleman had heard, they, with two or three more, hastened away immediately to the Place, and when they arrived at the House, found all fast. No Admittance being given, they forced open the Door with an Iron Crow; and the first Person they met was a Gipsey Woman, who had a long Knife in her Hand, and threatened the Life of any one who should oppose her; upon which the Gentleman took a Pistol out of his Pocket, and shot her through the Head. Then they proceeded, and found three Men, who had collected together the most valuable Part of the Furniture (tho' the best of it was but mean), and were preparing to carry it off, having first of all barbarously murdered the poor Woman of the House, and her two Children: But, after some Resistance, they were secured.

April 9. On Monday Se'nnight the Assizes ended at Ruthin for the County of Denbigh, before the Hon. William Noel, his Majesty's Chief Justice of Chester, and John Talbot, Esqrs. when several honest Tradesmen were about to be indicted for opposing some Methodist Preachers in their Manner of proceeding; but this Design was frustrated by a most learned and eloquent Speech made by Mr. Talbot in his Charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury, who, in a moving Manner, declared his Sentiments against such Tribes, and recommended their being discountenanced; which had such an Effect upon the Grand-Jury as not to find one Bill, notwithstanding the Methodists made a vigorous Attempt. Upon this News arriving at Denbigh, the Inhabitants set the Bells a ringing, and dressed up two of these People in Effigy, and after exposing them round the Town, they were put in the Pillory, and from thence conducted to a large Bonfire made for that Purpose, and burnt. Such is the Resentment of the ancient Britons against the Methodists.

April 16. A certain Professor at Koningsberg in Persia has lately recovered, by the Help of Electricity, the Use of his Arm to a young Man of 20 Years of Age, who had been lame for fifteen: The King has ordered a distinct Account of his singular Cure to be published.

April 20. It is strongly reported that the next Sessions of Parliament a Bill will be brought into the House, in Order to have the Crime of Adultery punished with Death. Whether the Bill will be presented with Success cannot be determined; but it is certain, that the Lacedæmonians, and other States of Antiquity punished it in that Manner; and it may easily be demonstrated, that Robbery and Theft have not in their Natures a Tendency to produce such general Mischief in the World as this Practice; and as these Offences are Capital only in Terrorem, and for the Benefit of Society, it will be difficult to advance any Arguments, why the greater Evil should not be punished with an equal Severity with the less.

Commodore Lisle arrived at the Cape of Good-Hope, in his Way to England, the latter End of December last, in his Majesty's Ship Vigilant, with the Ruby, Tartar, Syren, and Swallow Men of War, which have been in the East-Indies these five Years.

We learn from Turin, that his Sardinian Majesty's Forces are compleat and in good Condition, his Fortresses in a perfect State of Defence, and his Marine improving. A certain foreign Minister took the Liberty of saying, that his Majesty either gratified his Military Disposition, or had somewhat in View beyond what was commonly imagined. *Your Excellency is in the right*, returned the Monarch, *this is my Way of providing for the Tranquillity and Independency of Italy.*

Upon the Death of the Doge of Venice, (which is mentioned in the Foreign News) we imagine that an Account of the Nature of that high Office will not be disagreeable to our Readers. The Doge is the chief Magistrate of that Republick, and the Word properly signifies *Duke*, being formed from the Latin *Dux*, as *Dogate* and *Dogato*, from *Ducatus* a Dutchy. At Venice the Doge is elected for Life, and addressed under the Title of Serenity; which among the Venetians is superior to that of Highness: The Doge is the Chief of the Council, and the Mouth of the Republick, and yet the Venetians do not go into Mourning at his Death, as not being their Sovereign; but only their first Minister. In Effect the Doge of Venice is no more than the Phantom or Shadow of the Majesty of a Prince, all the Authority being reserved to the Republick: He only lends his Name to the Senate, the Power is diffused throughout the whole Body, though the Answers be all made in the Name of the Doge: Anciently the Doges were Sovereigns, but at present all the Privileges reserved to the Quality of Doge, are these which follow: He gives Audience to Ambassadors, but does not give them any Answer himself in Matters of Importance, only he is allowed to answer as he judges proper to the Complaints they make in Ordinary Negociory, such Answers being of no Consequence. The Doge, as being first Magistrate, is Head of all the Councils, and the Credentials with which the Senate furnishes its Ministers in foreign Courts are wrote in his Name, and yet they are not signed by him, but by a Secretary of State, who seals them with the Arms of the Republick. The Embassadors direct their Dispatches to the Doge, and yet he may not open them but in Presence of the Counsellors: The Money is struck in the Doge's Name, but not with his Stamp or Arms: All the Magistrates rise and salute the Doge when he comes into Council, but he rises to none but foreign Embassadors: He nominates to all the Benefices in the Church of St. Mark; he is Protector of the Monastery delle Virgine, and bestows certain petty Offices of Ushers of the Houshold, called *Commanders of the Palace*: His Grandeur at the same Time, is tempered with Abundance of Things which render it burthensome. He may not go out of Venice without Leave of the Council; and if he goes out he is liable to receive Affronts without being intitled to demand Satisfaction; and if any Disorder should happen where he is, it belongs not to him to compose it, but to the Podesta, as being invested with the publick Authority to administer Justice. The Children and Brothers of the Doge are excluded from all the chief Offices of State; they may not receive any Benefice from the Church of Rome, but are allow'd to accept of the Cardinalate as being no Benefice nor including any Jurisdiction. The Doge may not divest himself of his Dignity for his Ease; and after his Death his Conduct is examined by three Inquisitors and five Correctors, who sift it with a deal of Severity.

His Danish Majesty has lately made several fresh Grants, as well as confirmed many old ones, and authorized some Testamentary Dispositions, in Favour of the Academies and other Seminaries of polite Literature, established in his Dominions; with this express Declaration, that they shall be held no longer than they are properly applied, as they are not intended to sooth the Indolence, or supply the Extravagance of Men of Letters; but to propagate useful Science, and make all Sorts of good Learning flourish.

They write from Vienna, that the good Effects resulting from the strict Execution of the Law against Sharpers, Vagabonds, and idle Beggars, exceed all Expression, as well as all Expectation; so that the Streets are cleared, Multitudes are obliged to get their Bread by their own Hands, who had formerly the Address to make other People work for them, and those who are really indigent and infirm, are provided for so amply by voluntary Charities that there is no farther Need of any Interposition of Authority, though heretofore, when it did interfere, much larger Sums were raised, and the Poor notwithstanding very indifferently relieved, those who deserved Punishment running away with the best part of those Contributions.

April 21. On Saturday last one of the Knights of Industry was brought before Justice Fielding, and charged with having conspired, with several of the Companions of that honourable Order, to cheat a poor Farmer of his Money and Goods; when the Case appeared to be as follows:

One Minett, who rented an Estate in the Marshy Lands in the Isle of Ely, was lately drowned out, as is sometimes the Case in that Country. Upon this he repaired to Gravesend, and there was taken in by a Farmer to work at Husbandry. Here a Knight of Industry, who had been formerly acquainted with him, found the poor Man, and decoyed him to a Public House, where they were joined by two others of the same Order. Minett was first made drunk, and then seduced to play, the Consequence of which was presently the Loss of his Watch and ten Pounds. The same Misfortune befel likewise his own Friend and one of the Strangers. For this 30 l. the three Losers joined in a Note to the successful Person. Minett came soon after to Town and went to a House in Shoreditch, where he had not been long before he and his Friend were arrested, and carried to the Habitation of one who may be called the Mirror of this Kind of Chivalry. The Master of the House immediately offered to bail Minett's Friend; upon which the Officer, or pretended Officer, swore he would directly carry Minett himself to Prison, unless he found Bail or paid the Debt. Terrified at this Menace, and being incapable of complying with the Bailiff's Demand, Minett applied to the Master of the House, who was at last persuaded to become Bail for him also, upon Condition that he would make a Bill of Sale of his Goods, which were near the Value of 30 l. This was soon complied with; and then the Bail recollecting himself that he should not have sufficient Security in his Hands, insisted likewise that Minett should give him a Note of 30 l. by Way of collateral Surety. The Dread of a Prison forced the poor Man into this Concession also, and the Note was accordingly drawn and signed; when the unmerciful Rogues bethought themselves he was yet possessed of a Mare. This he was likewise obliged to surrender, and then the Knights very generously suffered him to carry off his Skin, having stript him of his Watch, his Houshold Goods, his Mare, and two Notes of Hand: For though he saw the joint Note in the Possession of his false Friend, who was arrested, or rather pretended to be arrested with him, that Gentleman refused to deliver it to him.-----For this Fact his false Friend, whose Name was Robert Hall, was committed to Prison, to which he was conveyed by a strong Party of Guards.

The Villanies and Cruelties daily committed on the Subject by Bailiff's under Colour of Law, are ONE Object of the Consideration of the Legislature; and it is Pity some Reform was not made among them by those whose immediate Officers they are: If the Goals of this Metropolis were well inspected, it is my Opinion a Scene would be discovered of the most shocking Kind; and it would appear that our Liberties, no more than our Laws are within the Reach of the Unhappy and Necessitous.

From Batstyle near Coney-Hatch, we have the following remarkable Account. An honest inoffensive Man, who keeps a Public House there, has the Misfortune to have a meer Termagant to his Wife, whose Tongue is seldom or ever at rest, but daily threatening the Destruction of her Husband: And on Saturday last, her Passion seemed to be more violent against him than ever, who to avoid her Fury, quitted his House with great Precipitation, and betook himself to an adjacent Wood for Shelter, where he lay in Jeopardy all that Night, and the greatest Part of the next Day; towards Evening he stole from his Cover, and with great Deliberation, tho' not without some Terror, approached his Habitation, in Hopes his Wife's Passion was a little appeased; but to his great Mortification, she no sooner had Sight of him, but at him she flew with redoubled Rage, so that the poor Man was obliged to quit the Field a second Time, and took Refuge in a Barn, which his Wife perceiving, took no further Notice 'til Night came on, and well knowing there were many different Sorts of Combustibles in the Barn, she stole privately with a concealed lighted Candle, and set Fire to it, in Hopes at once to satisfy her Fury by her Husband's perishing in the Flames, but happily for him he escaped thro' a Hole on the opposite Side. The Barn being on Fire, of Course brought the Neighbours together, as well to enquire the Cause, as to endeavour to extinguish it; when she, like a true Vixen, impudently told them, that she had set it on Fire herself, with a Design to destroy her Rogue of a Husband, who had taken Shelter there.

There is something extremely shocking in the whole Story of Miss Jeffryes, lately executed for the Murder of her Uncle; and it is impossible to reflect upon it, without shuddering at the dreadful Consequence of early Imitation of Vice. According to Miss Jeffryes's Confession, her Uncle, who ought to have been the Guardian of her Innocence, was the first who seduced her, and by incestuous Commerce, so vitiated her Mind, that it is no Wonder it became capable of any Impression. By a long Habit of the most monstrous Incontinence, she doubtless shook off all moral Principles; and having no Education to polish her Manners, and give her a delicate Taste, she sunk to the Conversation of low People, from whom nothing can be learned to correct the Appetites, or refine the Passions. Providence seems remarkably to have interposed in the Punishment of this Man, by making him fall by the Hands of her he first ruined in her moral Character, and, by an Attachment to another Woman, intended to ruin a second Time, by leaving her exposed to Want and Beggary.------Miss Jeffryes's Guilt can indeed admit of little Palliation, no more than the Conduct of her Uncle can admit of Excuse; but the Fate of both must necessarily strike a reflecting Mind with a solemn Kind of Horror, and dispose it to contemplate the Guilt of Incontinence with Dread, in all its Train of unavoidable Miseries.

The Confession of Elizabeth Jeffryes, *concerning the Murder of her Uncle*, Joseph Jeffryes.

I Elizabeth Jeffryes, do freely and voluntarily confess, that I first enticed and persuaded John Swan, and Thomas Matthews, to undertake and perpetrate the Murder of my deceased Uncle; which they both consented to do the first Opportunity; that on the 3d Day of July, 1751, myself and John Swan, (Matthews to my Knowledge, not being in the House) agreed to kill my said Uncle, and accordingly, after the Maid was gone to Bed, I went into John Swan's Room, and called him, and we went down together into the Kitchen; and having assisted Swan in putting some Pewter and other Things into a Sack, said I could do no more; and then I went up into my Room; and afterwards Swan came up, as I believe, and went into my Uncle's Room, and shot him; which done, he came to my Door, and rapped. Accordingly I went out in my Shift, and John Swan opened the Street Door, and let me out; that done, I alarmed the Neighbourhood; and I do solemnly declare, that I do not know that any Person was concerned in the Murder of my deceased Uncle, but myself, and John Swan; for that Matthews did not come to my Uncle's House the Day before, or Night in which the Murder was committed, as I know of.

Bristol, February 9. We hear from Devizes in Wiltshire, that last Week a Farmer, at a lonesome House near that Place, hearing his Horses make a Noise in the Stable as if they were disturb'd, arose, and with another of his Family went to the Stable, where they were immediately seiz'd by three Ruffians and murdered. His Wife likewise got up, and was going to the Stable, but perceiving by what she overheard, that some Mischief was done, she retired and hid herself, and while she lay conceal'd, she saw the Ruffians go into the House, and then she hasten'd to the neighbouring Village, and raised Assistance; who, when they came, found the House plundered, and the Villains gone; but had luckily shut a Dog they had with them into one of the Rooms. The Neighbours caught the Dog, and tying a Cord to his Leg, follow'd him whither he went. The Dog led them about three Miles off, to a Public House, where he was eager to go in. Then they took off the Cord, and the Dog ran in at the Gate. While the rest waited at a Distance, one of the Men went in, and found the Woman of the House up. He called for a Pint of Beer, and while he was drinking it, he commended the Dog, and pretended he would buy it. The Woman said her Husband would not part with it for any Money, for he was very fond of it. When he found the Dog had brought them to his Master's House, he called in his Neighbours, who searched the House, and found the Villains all asleep on one Bed. They secured them all, and carried them the next Morning before a Justice of the Peace, who we hear has committed them all to Prison.

Barrenden, (in Rutlandshire), March 11. Mr. Edward Munton, Farmer and Grazier in this Parish, went to Market, and brought some Physic for his Children, and at the same Time some Ratsbane to make Sheep-Water; and though cautioned by the Apothecary to keep them separate, yet inadvertently gave them to his Wife, without rightly apprizing her of the different Papers; who lock'd them up, and on the Sunday following, the 8th Instant, beat the Ratsbane, and put it into Treacle, and gave her Children instead of the Physic: The Effects of it soon appeared, and it was not in the Power of Medicine to relieve them; two fine Girls and a Boy died by Eleven o'Clock, and the two eldest Boys only survived 'til about Three in the Afternoon; and on the Monday following they were all buried in the same Grave, to the inexpressible Grief of the unhappy Parents.

A View of the Ages of the Crowned Heads, and other Princes, of Importance in the general System of Europe.

Emperor	43	*King of Prussia*	40
Empress Queen	35	*King of Poland*	55
Empress of Russia	37	*King of Sardinia*	51
Grand Signior	55	*King of Two Sicilies*	36
King of Great-Britain	68	*Elector of Mentz*	62
King of France	42	*Elector of Cologn*	51
King of Spain	38	*Elector of Triers*	70
King of Portugal	37	*Elector of Palatine*	27
King of Denmark	29	*Elector of Bavaria*	23
King of Sweden	42	*Duke of Parma*	32

BOSTON, May 25.

At a General Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, on Tuesday, the 12th Current, the following Vote was passed, *viz.*

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Alexander Lord Colvil, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Success, has upon all Occasions, during his Station here, for about three Years past, discovered the utmost Readiness to do every Thing in his Power for promoting the Interest of the Province, and of this Town in particular, and by his Conduct and good Services has given great Satisfaction to the Town. And the Freeholders and Inhabitants taking the same into Consideration, propos'd, and thereupon unanimously voted, That the Thanks of the Town be, and are hereby given to his Lordship, for his aforesaid good Services and good Conduct, during his Station here. And the Gentlemen, the Selectmen, are desired to wait upon his Lordship, and in the Name of the Town present him with their Thanks accordingly.

And

And on Monday last, the Select-men waited upon his Lordship, and presented him with the Thanks of the Town, who thereupon gave the following Answer in Writing, *viz.*

"*Gentlemen,*

I AM extremely sensible of the Honour done me by the Metropolis of America; and had I known six Months ago, how well the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this great Town were affected towards me, I would have applied to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to be continued on this Station: But as it is now too late, I can only say, That whenever the American Stations are to be relieved, I shall think myself happy if I can return to a Country which has already given me such Marks of Esteem and Regard.

COLVIL."

Newport, May 15. Last Mail brought Dispatches of great Consequence from White-Hall, to the Governor, &c. of this Colony, in which are said to be an Order of the King and Council, under the Broad-Seal, impowering and commanding the Lords of Trade and Plantations, to nominate and appoint all the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Counsellors, Secretaries and King's Attorney throughout the British Colonies of America.---A Copy of the Order or Writ of Privy-Council was cover'd by a Letter from their Lordships of Trade, admonishing the Authority here, to conduct themselves conformable to these Resolutions or Decrees of State.--------

["*Tis expected we shall have a more plain and particular Account of the Purport of these Dispatches in a very short Time.* Boston News Letter.]

NEW-YORK, June 1.

By Capt. Leacraft from the Musquito Shore, we have Intelligence, that about six Weeks ago, Capt. Roome, in a fine large Sloop of this Port, bound from thence home, was taken by a Spanish Privateer (or Pirate rather) about six Leagues from that Shore. They gave the Boat to some of the People, who return'd there again, and then carried the Sloop off, supposed to Hispaniola.

Last Tuesday arrived here in Capt. Mallam, from South-Carolina, Five of the Chiefs of the Catawba Indians, and on Saturday they embark'd in a Sloop for Albany; where they are going to renew and confirm the Peace agreed on with these Indians last Summer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

From Antigua there is Advice, that great Part of the Town of Fort St. Pierre, in Martinico, has been lately destroy'd by Fire.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, May 7.

On Friday last a remarkable Cause was tried before the Honourable Judges of the Provincial Court, wherein Mary W----n was Plaintiff, and Joseph W----d Defendant: The Action was brought for Breach of a Promise of Marriage; and after a long Trial, and the Examination of many Witnesses, the Jury found for the Plaintiff, and Fifty Pounds Damages. A Cause of the same Nature was tried at last Prince George's County Court, when the Jury found for the Plaintiff, and Damages. [*A few such Verdicts, with Damages to Half a Man's Worth, might possibly cure some pretty Fellows of their Gallantry, and intimidate them (as nothing else will) from deluding and ruining poor innocent and credulous Girls.*]

May 21. Friday last James Powell was executed at the Gallows near this City, pursuant to his Sentence at our last Provincial Court, for a Burglary and Robbery committed some Time ago in Somerset County. He was born in this Province, about 39 Years of Age, of a strong Make and Constitution, and had the Character of being an old Offender. Before his Conviction he appear'd bold and unconcern'd, saying, that in all the Scripture he ever read, he never found that God required the Death of a Sinner, and such he was; but if he must die, he thought nine and thirty Years was long enough to live. At the Place of Execution, when Death stared him in the Face, he seem'd concern'd, owned the Fact for which he was to die, and said, it had been rumour'd about that he was one of Perkins's Gang; but he denied that ever to his Knowledge he had seen the Man, or been within a hundred Miles of his Haunts. After the Minister had done talking and praying with him, he went to rise up on his Feet, but fainted away in the Cart, and lay senseless for some Time, which was thought to be partly occasioned by his Hands being so hard tied that the Blood seem'd almost stagnated. On his coming to himself, he desired the Executioner to make Haste, and amidst some private Ejaculations was turn'd off.

June 25. Last Saturday arrived here from London the Ship Triton, Capt. Thomas Askew.

Three Priests of the Church of Rome came Passengers with Capt. Askew; two of whom, we hear, are design'd for Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 10.

A few Days ago, a fine Negroe Man Slave, imported in one of the late Ships from *Africa*, belonging to a Wheelwright, near this City, taking Notice of his Master's giving another Correction for a Misdemeanor, went to a Grindstone and making a Knife sharp cut his own Throat, and died on the Spot.

Entred Inwards, in *York* River,

July 6. *Sloop Little Harry, Thomas Perrin, from Antigua.*

Cleared Outwards.

July 3. *Ship Anne & Mary, William Dodsworth, for London.*
7 *Pretty Sally, Matthew Johnson, for London.*

Remainder of Mr. Davies's *Letter began in our last.*

IN the *Imprecations*, I personate a Soul deeply sensible of the horrid *Impiety* of not loving the supreme Being, and the dreadful *Punishment* due to it; and these Imprecations denote no more than a *Horror* of the Crime, and a *Conviction* of the Justice and Certainty of the Punishment threatened. This Method of attesting Sincerity, is often used in the sacred Writings, particularly by *Job* and *David*. *Job* xxxi. throughout. *Ps.* vii. 4, 5. So St. *Paul* confirms the Truth of his Gospel by an awful *Imprecation* not only upon *himself*, but upon an *Angel from Heaven*. *Gal.* i. 8, 9.

To *expostulate with God, and put Him in Mind of his past Engagements* by Promise, is the common Practice of the Saints in Scripture. *Ps.* lxxxix. 49. *Exod.* xxxii. 13. *Neh.* i. 8, 9. *Ps.* cxix. 49. And yet you have given this a ludicrous Turn too; as though the Promises of God were not to be urged with believing Importunity, when they were given for that Purpose.

It is not without Horror, Sir, I read these Words, though you wrote them with your usual impious Levity; "Permit me to add here, a *modest Offer* of our Author's, "that if God will admit him into Heaven, he will *suffer God to keep his Throne.*" This horrid Insinuation you found upon these Lines;

O raise me to the blissful Realms on high,
Not to be glorify'd, but glorify:
Not to be honour'd, but to honour Thee;
Not there to reign, but bow th' adoring Knee.

It seems then that a humble Soul, more zealous to *adore*, than to receive Honour *itself*, cannot express such a Disposition, without the Blasphemy of the above *modest Offer*, as you call it. There's nothing in your Genius I am so much astonished at, as your awkward Dexterity in extracting an *infernal* Meaning out of the most inoffensive Words, where another could see no such Thing, but the quite contrary. But,

"All seems infected that th' Infected spy,
"As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd Eye." *Pope.*

Had I turned the above Lines thus,

O raise me to the blissful Realms on high,
There to be glorified, and glorify;
There to be honour'd, and to honour Thee;
There both *to reign*, and bow th' adoring Knee;

You would, I suppose, have represented me as *claiming the Throne of God* with diabolical Ambition, and divesting Him of His Government; for you seem to think that none can be said to *reign* in Heaven, without Blasphemy, but God Himself. But let me tell you, Sir, that even this Variation of the above Lines would be *scriptural*. 2 *Tim.* ii. 12. *If we suffer, we shall also* REIGN *with Him.* The same Word is used in the same Sense in *Rom.* v. 17. *Rev.* iii. 21. & xxii. 5. And if the Words of my Poem, are a *modest Offer to suffer God to keep his Throne*, these Words of Scripture must be a *Declaration of War against Him.*

You call the following "A *Description of melancholy Madness*,"

Why should I in the Rage of wild Despair
And Agony, my Flesh thus gnaw and tear?
Why sink desponding under hopeless Grief?
And in my trembling Hand repose my doubtful Life?

I tell you in the Margin, where Words paraphrased in these Lines may be found. *Job* xiii. 14. *Wherefore do I take my Flesh in my Teeth, and put my Life in my Hand?* And I leave the World to judge whether the Original be not as much exposed to your ludicrous Turn, as the Paraphrase.

You found these Lines in p. 120.

Let Heaven, Earth, Men and Angels cease to be,
I've Bliss enough, I've all I wish in Thee;

which assert the Sufficiency of the blessed God to render a human Soul happy, independent upon His Creatures; and you have skipped over four Pages, and joined with them these Lines;

In Thee, my God, I'm bless'd, I'm happy still;
Nor should the Loss of *these vain Trifles* feel,
But at the *general Devastation smile*;

as though by *vain Trifles*, I meant *Men* and *Angels*; and I could *smile at their general Devastation*; whereas I only mean *Flocks and Heards*, and other temporal Blessings mentioned in the Lines immediately foregoing; and represent a pious Soul *rejoicing in God* under the Privation of these Things; and if this is inconsistent with the Love of the Brethren, it is to be charged upon the Prophet *Habbakuk*, whose Words (as the Margin tells you) I paraphrase. Would you not *force* the same Inference from the Words of *David, Whom have I in Heaven but Thee?* i. e. (according to you) I have *no Love* for all the *Angels* and *Saints* there. *And there is none upon Earth that I* desire *beside Thee.* i. e. I have *no Affection* for any Creature upon Earth; for (you would argue with your usual Strength) where there is *no Desire*, there can be *no Love.*

These Lines,

Nay, *if Thy Glory might but rise,*
Cheerful *my Being I'd resign*, &c.

were occasioned by some Strokes of the same Nature in one of Mrs. *Rowe*'s Letters to the Dutchess of *Somerset*; and do not intimate that the *Annihilation* of the Creature *would tend* to the divine *Glory*; or that it is the *Duty* of the most self-denied Creature *to be absolutely willing* to resign his Being; but only the *Glory* of the great Creator is a Matter of *greater Importance* than the *Existence* of a Creature; and that *if* it were necessary to promote it, it would be *fit* that the Creature should be remanded into *Nothing*; as the Wicked for this End, shall fall into a State *worse* than Non-Existence. But that I did not mean that Annihalation is *necessary* for this End, or that the Person whom I represent is *willing absolutely* to resign his Being, is evident from these Words,

Since in my *Life* Thy glorious Name
Does *more illustrious shine*,
O let me *still exist.*------

However, if the candid Reader should think the Supposition extravagant, (as perhaps it may) I shall not censure him; as I hope he will not censure me as a Blasphemer, when I have explained my Meaning.

Here you represent me as *describing myself*, when I am only *personating another.* And this Error is diffused thro' all your Remarks, where it would serve your Turn. You represent all my Poems as a meer *Egotism*, a History of *myself*, and that in Spite of Evidence. It is a Liberty granted to all Poets to *personate various Characters*, that they may adapt their Descriptions to different Persons, in the most natural Manner. And should we look upon them as *multiplying themselves* into *all* the Persons of the *Drama*, they would be the most changeable and multiform Monsters that ever were formed by the most chimerical imagination. *e. g.* If you take *Paradise lost* to be a History of *Milton* (which you may if you indulge your usual Spirit of Criticism) you will make him now a Deity, now a Devil, now a Man, now Death, now Chaos, *&c. &c.*

I might, Sir, with equal Ease rescue the most of the other Passages you criticise upon from your Perversions; but I am unwilling to encumber the Press, and clog the Public with such unsuitable Entertainment as they will account both your Criticisms and mine. However, if you leave the *Gazette*, and fall a Pamphleteering,* I shall amuse myself at Times in trifling with you.

Conscience restrains me, Sir, from *perverting* your Words, and *unjustly* aspersing your Character. But *I do in this public Manner charge you with prophanely ridiculing the sacred Scriptures, either ignorantly or maliciously*; and you may take what Method you please to defend yourself. I brand you with this Accusation, not with a View to vindicate myself in the spiteful Method of *Recrimination*; but because you have furnished me with sufficient Evidence to support it; as I have shewn, and shall more fully shew, if there be Occasion. You are obliged in Honour, Sir, to appear in your *proper Name* and *Character*, that the Innocent may not suffer by uncertain Surmises; and particularly that the Rev. Mr. *Cam*, upon whom your Remarks have been fathered, may no longer bear the Odium. And if you do not, the World will be at no Loss to assign a Reason why you *love Darkness rather than Light.* It is Time for you to make the Experiment whether the *Dignity* of your Character is sufficient to ballance the *Infamy* you have brought upon yourself, in your Zeal to disgrace, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

S. *Davies.*

* This is approv'd of by the Printer, as a more proper Vehicle than the *Gazette.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just arrived in James *River, from* Old Callabar,

THE *Anne* Galley, Capt. *Alexander Robe*, with a Cargoe of choice healthy Slaves, the Sale of which will begin at *Bermuda* Hundred, on *Thursday* the 16th of this Instant, and there be continued 'til all are sold.

1 *John Ruffin*, and Son.

To be SOLD, at very reasonable Rates, by the Subscribers, in Williamsburg,

A CHOICE Assortment of Silks, consisting of *India* Damasks, Grogroons, *China* Taffety, *Tobine* Lutestrings, white pealing Sattin, and *English* Persian; also fine *Flanders* Lace, Cambricks, clear, long, and printed Lawns, white and printed Calicoes, Muslins, Gulix, and Bag-Hollands, fine Tabby Stays, Girls Hoops, Gloves, Velvet and Silk laced Bonnets, Hair Hats, Womens Calimanco and Silk and Childrens *Morocco* Shoes, and all Sorts of Milinary Goods, fine Green Teas, and a great Variety of Fans and Mounts. As all these Goods are of the best Kind, and at the lowest Prices, we hope those who have favoured us with their Custom will not take amiss our dealing for ready Money only. *Frances* and *John Pearson Webb.*

Winchester, June 27, 1752.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in *Frederick* County, a Bay Horse, about 7 Years old, and 14 Hands high, with a small white Stripe down his Face, a Switch Tail bushy near the Top; he is a natural Pacer, and has no Brand. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property and paying as the Law directs.

Andrew Bears.

Hanover *County*, July 8, 1752.

STRAY'D *from the Subscriber, a large Roan Horse, branded on the Buttock* ID. *Whoever brings him to the Printer hereof, or to me, shall have a Pistole Reward.*

John Shelton.

THE Subscriber takes this Opportunity of informing Gentlemen, and Others, That he proposes to teach Military Discipline, according to the new Way of Generals *Bland* and *Bleekny*. The best Instructions and Attendance will be given, by

Their humble Servant, *Simon Fraser.*

N. B. He will teach in either Town or Country, and is to be met with at Mr. *Finnie*'s, in *Williamsburg.*

RAN

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Fredericksburg*, on the 9th Day of *June* last, a Convict Servant Woman, named *Elizabeth Watson*, alias *Elizabeth Stewart*, about 40 Years of Age, though says she's not above 32, and that she has had 14 Children; she is a short thick down-looking Woman, born in *Ireland*, tho' may pretend to be born in St. *Andrews*, *Holburn*, or other Parts of *London*; had on when she went away, a brown Camblet Gown, a blue quilted Petticoat. Whoever will apprehend and secure her, so that she may be had again, shall have half a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Charles Julian.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, at his Plantation in *Prince-William* County, a black Mare, mark'd with a Crop and a Slit in the right Ear, and a Crop and a Hole in the left. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property and paying as the Law directs.

John Buchannan.

July 6, 1752.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, on *Sappany* Creek, in *Dinwiddie* County, a small Bay Mare, about 12 Hands and a half high, with a hanging Mane, and Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock ɔ. The Owner may have her of me, on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs.

Robert Warren.

Surry County, *June* 22, 1752.

AS I intend to leave the Country shortly, I desire all Persons indebted to me to come and settle and discharge the same; and all that have any Demands against me, are desired to come and receive their Ballances.

William Clinch.

Williamsburg, July 2, 1752.

To be Let, and entered on immediately,

THE Houses and Lots opposite to the *Raleigh* Tavern, lately possessed by the Subscriber, from whom the Terms may be known.

John Hyndman.

York, July 1, 1752.

To be Let, and enter'd on immediately,

THE Dwelling House lately belonging to Mr. *William Montgomery*, in *York* Town, with a good Garden, Kitchen, Stable, and other Out-houses, coveniently situated. For the Terms enquire of

John Norton.

To be SOLD,

TWO Thousand Three Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the South Side of *Roanoak* one Mile upon the River, the rest choice high Lands and low Grounds on *Beaver-Pond* Branch and *Buckhorn*, with fine Meadows adjoining the Country Line; also about 2000 Acres, two Miles above the former, lying two Miles and a Half on the River, 100 Acres excepted, consisting of as good low and high Land as any in the County of *Lunenburg*, where both Tracts lie, about 50 Miles from Market as the Road now goes; also an Island, containing 140 Acres, lying opposite to the *Indian-Field*'s Quarter, belonging to *William Byrd*, Esq; and the Quarter on *Robert Munford*, Junior's Land, as good as either in Quality, and lies much higher. Whoever is inclinable to purchase, may enquire of Col. *Richard Bland* for the Terms. Also a Plantation, known by the Name of *Whitehall*, where the late Capt. *Munford* lived on *Appamattox* River, beautifully situated, with commodious Buildings, consisting of a Dwelling-house, with two Rooms above, two below, and a 10 Feet Passage, a House with two Rooms above and two below, with a Cellar under it, a Kitchen with a Closet and a Room up Stairs, a Dairy with a Stone Floor, a Meat and a Smoak-house, a large Store with two Rooms above and below; another Store-house and Salt-house, with a Room the Length of both above, two Stables with a Coach-house, the Floor above running the Length of the whole, two Warehouses where an Inspection was formerly kept; another Store about 500 Yards from the lower one, with a neat plaistered Room at the End, and a Shed the whole Length, a large Barn and a large Tobacco House, with a Shed; also, on the same Tract, a Quarter about a Mile from the River, with extensive Orchards of fine Fruit Trees on both Places: The last mentioned Tract, either to be rented or Sold, as can be agreed on between the Tenant or Purchaser and

Prince-George, July 1, 1752. *George Currie.*

May 4th, 1752.

RAN away from the Subscriber in *Lancaster* County, a Convict Servant, named *Sarah Knox*, of middle Size, a swarthy Complexion and has a short Nose, talks broad, and says she was born in *Yorkshire*, had been in the Army for several Years, with the Camp in *Flanders*, and at the Battle of *Culloden*, where she lost her Husband; she had on when she went away, a Woman's black Hat, an old red Silk Handkerchief round her Neck, an old dirty blue Stuff Gown, with check Linen Cuffs, old Stays, a black and white strip'd Country Cloth Petticoat, an old blue quilted ditto, a check Linen Apron, and a brown Linen Shift. She may go by the Name of *Sarah Howard*, *Wilson*, or something else, pretend to be a dancing Mistress, will make a great many Courtesies, and is a very deceitful insinuating Woman, and a great Lyar. Whoever apprehends and conveys her to me shall have a Pistole Reward besides what the Law allows, or if any Person find her qualified to teach Dancing, or to serve in any other Way he may purchase between 5 and 6 Years Service of her at fifteen Pounds Currency, from

David Currie,

TAKEN up by the Subscriber living in *York* County, a Bay Horse, about four Feet and a Half high, with a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock with three Dots, and has some. Marks as if he had been used to a Draught. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property.

John Wormeley.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in *Isle of Wight* County, near the Court-house, a small Clay colour'd grey Horse, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with a Figure of 8, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces well, and has good Courage. He has been valued according to Law. The Owner may have him on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Henry Lightfoot.

STRAY'D from the Subscriber, living in *Pohlatan*, about the latter End of *July* last, a large Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, with a long Switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder D. and on the near Buttock M. Whoever will bring her to me, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.

Josiah Chowning.

CAME to the Subscriber's Plantation, in *Hanover* County, in *September* last, a large black Steer, mark'd with a Crop in the right Ear, and an Underkeel in the left. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs.

j. j. f. *Page Blunt.*

Williamsburg, June 25, 1752.

THE Subscriber gives this Public Notice, That he intends to embark for *England* shortly; all Persons indebted are desired to clear their Accounts with him, and those who have any Demands against him, to bring them in, that they may be satisfied for the same.

Richard Kerr.

N. B. He has a likely *Virginia*-born Negroe House Wench, with her Child, to dispose of.

THE Subscriber, now living in *York* Town, is well supplied with Materials for Stay-making, and has a sufficient Number of Hands to carry on the Business: Those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, are desired to send their Orders to Mr. *David Jameson*, to whom all Payments are to be made.

I take this Opportunity to acquaint my just Creditors, if they will permit me to follow my Business without Trouble, that so soon as I can raise Money to pay for those Materials, they may depend on my using my utmost Endeavour to satisfy them.

John Clarke.

Middlesex County, *June* 10, 1752.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, a white Servant Man, named *John Johnson*, a Ploughman, and pretends to understand Malting and Brickmaking; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and took with him a dark colour'd Cloth Coat, a lapell'd Fustian Coat lined with brown Holland, a brown Allopeen Wastecoat lined with Blue, a white Kersey ditto, two Oznabrigs Shirts, and one white ditto, a Pair of Fustian Breeches with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of Oznabrigs Trousers, a brown Wig, a Castor Hat, a Pair of *Virginia* Yarn Stockings, and Shoes.

Also a Mulatto Man, named *Sypbax*, he was lately bought of Mr. *Henry Enralls*, Jun. of *Dorchester* County, in *Maryland*, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a likely brisk young Fellow, the fore Part of his Head shaved, and the back Part long Wool; he took with him a brown Cloth Coat and Wastecoat, the Coat has two Patches on the left Side of the Back, sewed in with white Thread, a Pair of strip'd *Virginia*-Cloth Breeches, some brown Linen Shirts, and one white ditto, a Hat, Shoes and Stockings. They took a Gun with them. Whoever will apprehend and convey the said Runaways no me, shall have Ten Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

N. B. If they should be taken separate, Two Pistoles for the white Man, and Eight for the Mulatto. t. f. *Armistead Churchill.*

AS the Subscriber is determined to go home for *England* shortly, he gives this timely Notice thereof; and desires all Persons who are indebted to him, to settle their Accounts by the 15th Day of *July* next, to enable him to settle his Affairs; those who fail may depend on being sued without further Notice: Likewise, there will be sold, in *York* Town, at publick Auction (or privately) on the 20th Instant, sundry *European* Goods, and some Houshold Furniture. Six Months Credit will be allow'd, on giving Bond and Security. There is to be let or leas'd, three good Dwelling-Houses, and Gardens to each, and a Pasture of four Lots well pail'd in, and in good Order. The Terms may be known by applying to me in *York* Town.

t. f. *Reginald Orton.*

TO be SOLD, at *Westmoreland* Court-House, on the last *Tuesday* in *July*, Thirty Thousand Weight of Transfer Tobacco, by

8 *George Lee*, *John Bushrode*, } Churchwardens of *Cople* Parish.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms,

ELEVEN Hundred Acres of choice Land, in *King-William* County, about a Mile from *Pamunkey* River, with a large Dwelling-House, under-pin'd with Brick, and Brick Chimneys, and all other convenient Houses, most of them lately built. Any Person inclineable to purchase the Whole, or any Part, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, who lives near the Premisses.

Philip Claiborne.

N. B. The Plantation to be delivered up the Middle of *November* next, and large Credit will be allowed for a great Part of the Money.

t. f. *Philip Claiborne.*

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, lying in *Hanover* County, about 18 Miles from *Page*'s Warehouse, containing about 1000 Acres, more or less: There are three Plantations on the said Land, with very good Buildings. The Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premisses.

t. f. *John Winn.*

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, lying in *James-City* County, within 2 Miles of *Fornea*'s Ordinary, containing One Thousand Six Hundred Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase it, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, living in *King-William* County. t. f. *Thomas Chamberlayne.*

Stafford County, *March* 2, 1752.

AS I have near 30,000 Acres of extraordinary good fresh Land, in *Fairfax* and *Prince William*, which I would willingly rent out to honest Tenants, I have impowered Mr. *John West*, jun. at the Town of *Alexandria* (or *Belhaven*) in *Fairfax*, to shew the Lands and agree on the Terms, with such Persons as apply to him to rent the same, for three Lives, or 21 Years, and hereby engage myself, and my Heirs, to perform whatever Agreements he enters into on that Account.

t. f. *John Mercer.*

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Prince George *County, on the Premisses, on the second* Monday *in* August *next, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Pasturage, and is well-timbered with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handsome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-house, 38 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Closets, with two Brick Chimneys, plaister'd and White-wash'd; also another Dwelling-house, 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimnies in the Middle, two Rooms on a Floor, and a large Closet, plaistered and white-wash'd, a good Dairy, Meat-house, Smoak-house, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-house, with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, a large well-fix'd Store, with several other convenient Houses and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negroe Quarters; likewise Orchards, and good Water.

21 *Thomas Eldridge.*

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this Paper. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.